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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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NO. 4.

CROP PROSPECTS.

FALL SOWINGS FOR 1924.

Further reports received during the week tend to confirm our statement last week that the acreage sown to winter wheat and rye in Europe would be about the same as last year. An increase is reported in Algeria, but no reports have been received from Egypt, Tunis, and Morocco. The situation in Western Europe, and in the Baltic States remains unchanged from last week.

Fall wheat acreage sown in Algeria up to January 1 shows a 20 per cent increase over last year. The area is now estimated at 2,295,000 acres compared with an estimate of 1,902,700 acres at about the same date last year. Sowing in Algeria continues through January and February, and it is difficult to determine what acreage is winter wheat. Germination is regular and the condition is normal.

In England the acreage sown to fall wheat is reported to be only about 89 per cent of last year's acreage, but no figures have been released. The total acreage of fall wheat in England, however, is relatively unimportant.

Roumania now reports 5,365,000 acres sown to winter wheat in the 81 districts of the country. This compares with 4,474,000 acres last year, an increase of 19 per cent. Rye acreage is 484,000 acres compared with 455,500 acres last year.

WHEAT.

The wheat crop of Argentina is now estimated at 259,334,000 bushels according to a cablegram received January 17 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This compares with the preliminary forecast of 248,000,000 bushels and with 189,046,000 the final estimate of last year.

In Australia, the December rains delayed the harvest. The yields, however, are reported high in South Australia, West Australia, and Victoria and the grain has a good quality. In the northern section of New South Wales the crop is a failure but in other districts it is good. The previous estimates of 120,000,000 bushels has not been changed.

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CROP PROSPECTS (Contd.)

OATS.

In Argentina the oat crop is now estimated at 82,052,000 bushels compared with 54,666,000 bushels last year. The preliminary forecast was 58,000,000 bushels.

LINSEED.

The linseed crop estimate in Argentina shows a large increase over last year's crop but a decrease from the preliminary forecast. The crop is now estimated at 63,225,000 bushels compared with 44,280,000 bushels last year. The preliminary forecast was 75,930,000 bushels. This decrease from the preliminary forecast reduces the estimated world production this season to about 115,000,000 bushels compared with about 83,000,000 bushels last year.

CORN.

Corn acreage in Argentina this season is now estimated at 8,465,000 acres compared with 7,851,000 acres last year. This is an increase of 614,000 acres or about 7 per cent. No forecast of production is available.

CHINESE PEANUT SITUATION.

The 1923 peanut crop of China is estimated at 1,3⁴₄ million pounds says Consul Newbill at Tsingtau in a cable to the Department of Agriculture under date of January 15. Of this quantity, approximately 60 per cent will be available for export either as peanuts or as peanut oil. It is estimated that European countries will take 22⁴ million pounds of peanuts and 135 million pounds of peanut oil, Canada 18 million pounds of peanut oil and the United States 3⁴ million pounds of peanuts and 5 million pounds of peanut oil. Japan will also take a large quantity of the Chinese crop. That country always has an annual deficit of around 25 million pounds which is supplied by imports from China.

WINTER CEREALS SOWN IN 1922-23 AND 1923-24.

	Area.	Decrease	Increase
		from	over
		1922.	1922.
	1922-23.	1923-24.	
<u>WHEAT.</u>	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	Per Cent. Per Cent.
Estimates previously received and unrevised, ⁴ countries reporting.....	48,512	42,663	12.1
Estimates recently received:			
Algeria ^a	1,903	2,298	20.8
Rumania.....	4,438	5,365	19.5
Total 6 Countries Reporting.....	54,903	50,326	8.3
<u>RYE.</u>			
Estimates previously received and unrevised, ³ countries reporting.....	7,686	7,050	8.3
Estimates recently received..			
Rumania.....	456	484	6.1
Total 4 countries Reporting.....	3,142	7,534	7.5

a. Area sown up to December 31, 1923.

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES, IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED STATES, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY 1 TO JANUARY 29, 1922-23 AND 1923-24, AND DECEMBER 29, 1923 TO JANUARY 19, 1924.

Commodity:	July 1	July 1	1924				
	1922 to	1923 to	Week ending				
	Unit	Jan. 20	Jan. 19,	Jan. 5	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	
		1923	1924				
			Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary	
Exports from the U. S.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley	Bu.	14,361	7,712	---	50	0	0
Corn	"	61,395	5,146	496	371	705	
Oats	"	16,716	1,012	14	4	0	
Rye	"	31,414	9,535	---	176	0	
Wheat	"	116,026	60,492	790	1,719	1,206	
Wheat flour	Bbls	7,957	(1) 9,384				
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	151,532	102,720				
In transit shipments from Canada:							
Wheat	Bu.	57,269	65,126				
Wheat flour	Bbls	1,037	1,796				
(2) Exports from Canada:		July to December					
Wheat	Bu.	163,385	180,029				
Wheat flour	Bbls	5,307	5,791				
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	187,757	206,089				
Exports from Argentina:							
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	46,322	42,037				
Corn	"	56,668	65,023				
Exports from British India:							
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	5,142	11,285				
Exports from Australia:							
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	12,376	22,959				
Imports into the U.S.:							
Wheat	Bu.	13,326	14,315				
Wheat flour	"	271	109				
Wheat, including flour	"	14,546	15,306				

NOTES: (1) From July 1 to December 31, 1923.

(2) Includes "In transit shipments from Canada".

COMPILED FROM Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other Preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadistica Agro- Pecuaria, International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, October and November, 1923, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

THE GERMAN FOOD SITUATION.

In each of the five years since the close of the war the production of staple food commodities in Germany has been much below the pre-war normal for the same area. Imports have not been sufficient to bring the total food supply up to the estimated requirements of the population as a whole. These conclusions are supported by official statistics of crop production and of exports and imports, even with allowance for the possibility that production figures are considerably understated. This food shortage is aggravated by the breakdown of the system of distribution so that the surplus products of the agricultural districts do not readily reach the deficit areas.

Germany is primarily an industrial country with a dense population, and in the years preceding the war, with agricultural production at a high level, was a large importer of food supplies, particularly wheat, meats and fats. According to the census of occupations in 1907, only 28 per cent of the total population was engaged in farming or stock raising. By the peace treaty Germany lost 12.7 per cent of its area, 10.0 per cent of its total population, and 15.3 per cent of its agricultural population. In the new German republic but 26.6 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture or stock raising. The provinces ceded to Poland were large producers of rye, the principal bread cereal of Germany. Thus Germany was left even more predominantly an industrial country than before, and more dependent on food imports for the provisioning of its population. In the German Empire in 1910 the density of population was 311 to the square mile, while the area of the present republic had a density of 318. The census of 1919 showed a density in the German republic of 326 per square mile, a density exceeded in the United States only by the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Jersey.

Even more serious than the shortage in food production is the failure of the system of distribution. The food surplus areas of Germany are in the eastern provinces, while the deficit areas are to a large extent in the western provinces. Transportation facilities are inadequate and rates relatively high so that it is easier to import foreign grain through the ports of Hamburg or Bremen, or by way of the Rhine from Rotterdam, than to bring domestic grain by rail from one end of Germany to the other.

The demoralization of the currency is the greatest obstacle to distribution. Even though the industrial workers have been generally employed, the falling gold value of the currency has operated to reduce real

THE GERMAN FOOD SITUATION,--CONT'D.

wages, and to lower the standard of living of the population. The professional classes and those living on annuities and interest on investments, in all amounting to about 14 per cent of the population, have been reduced to extreme poverty. The peasants, on the other hand, are according to all reports, living as well or better than before the war and suffer only through the difficulty of obtaining anything of value in exchange for their surplus products. The peasant is not inclined to relieve distress in the cities through motives of charity, preferring instead to feed his grain to livestock in the place of the oil cake and other stock feeds formerly obtained from abroad.

If, therefore, it is found that German food supplies, in general, are low it will be understood that the shortage in the industrial sections must be still more acute, because of the extent to which domestic supplies are withheld by the peasants.

The German food situation as it appears from the best available statistics may be summarized in the following tables, which give the supplies of potatoes, cereals, meats and fats in the present area of Germany previous to the war and in the years 1921, 1922 and 1923. Potatoes, rye and wheat are the most important foods of the German people. Barley and oats are used for human food only to a slight extent, but are included because of their great importance to German agriculture. The chief meats used are beef and pork, and the edible fats are divided for convenience into animal and vegetable oils and fats.

Table 1 shows the production, net imports or exports and total supply of potatoes and the important cereals, in the years 1909-1913 and in the years beginning July 1, 1921, 1922 and 1923. The pre-war production is given for the area of the present German republic.

Since it would be manifestly impossible to determine the exports and imports before the war for the present territory of the republic the figures used are the theoretical surpluses or deficits for this area based on per capita consumption figures, assuming that in these years the estimated normal requirements were met. It will be noted from the more complete tables in the appendix, that the actual trade figures for the Empire do not differ greatly from these estimates.

Table 2 is derived from Table 1 by dividing the supplies of each commodity by a calculated normal requirement, based on pre-war per capita consumption multiplied by the estimated population in each year.

TABLE 1: SUPPLIES OF POTATOES AND CEREALS IN GERMANY, BOUNDARIES OF 1923.

Commodity	:	Average	:	1921-1922	:	1922-1923	:	1923-1924
	:	1909-1913	:	1921-1922	:	1922-1923	:	1923-1924
<u>Domestic Production a</u>	:		:		:		:	
<u>Less Seed:</u>	:		:		:		:	
Potatoes.....	Bus:	1,172,135,472		766,357,901	:	1,294,183,228	:	996,813,000
Rye.....	" :	337,345,135		241,606,837	:	180,758,303	:	236,394,000
Wheat.....	" :	120,815,019		98,471,030	:	63,027,676	:	93,683,000
Barley.....	" :	123,252,849		92,763,139	:	72,099,606	:	99,486,000
Oats.....	" :	487,112,571		311,014,258	:	242,450,885	:	385,015,000
<u>Imports less Exports:</u>	:		:		:		:	
Potatoes.....	Bus: (b)	1,672,555		1,375,819	:	2,935,791	:	
Rye.....	" : (b)	16,347,896		4,851,762	:	42,183,600	:	
Wheat.....	" : (b)	71,843,504		69,286,347	:	42,027,667	:	
Barley.....	" : (b)	127,327,000		19,910,562	:	13,005,983	:	
Oats.....	" : (b)	12,115,654		6,252,299	:	7,009,476	:	
<u>Total Supply:</u>	:		:		:		:	
Potatoes.....	Bus:	1,173,808,027		767,733,720	:	1,297,119,019	:	
Rye.....	" :	320,997,239		246,458,599	:	222,941,903	:	
Wheat.....	" :	192,658,523		167,757,377	:	105,055,343	:	
Barley.....	" :	250,580,000		103,674,001	:	85,105,983	:	
Oats.....	" :	499,228,225		317,296,557	:	249,460,361	:	

a. Probably the pre-war production was overestimated and post war production underestimated.

b. Average Statistical Deficit.

c. Average Statistical Surplus, Exports less Imports.

TABLE 2: SUPPLIES OF POTATOES AND CEREALS IN GERMANY, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF ESTIMATED NORMAL REQUIREMENTS,
BOUNDRARIES OF 1923.

Commodity and Year	Domestic Production less Seed	Net Imports	Total Supply
<u>1909-1913</u>			
Potatoes	99.9	(a) 0.1	100.0
Rye	105.0	(b) - 5.0	100.0
Wheat	62.7	(a) 37.3	100.0
Barley	48.2	(a) 51.8	100.0
Oats	97.6	(a) 2.4	100.0
<u>1921-1922</u>			
Potatoes	61.8	0.1	61.9
Rye	71.3	1.4	72.7
Wheat	48.4	34.1	82.5
Barley	34.2	4.0	38.2
Oats	64.6	1.3	65.9
<u>1922-1923</u>			
Potatoes	103.2	0.2	103.4
Rye	52.7	12.3	65.0
Wheat	30.6	20.5	51.1
Barley	26.3	4.7	31.0
Oats	49.7	1.4	51.1
<u>1923-1924</u>			
Potatoes	78.8		
Rye	68.4		
Wheat	45.2		
Barley	36.0		
Oats	77.7		

(a) Average statistical deficit.

(b) Average statistical surplus.

GERMAN FOOD SITUATION- CONTINUED.

Thus on the face of the official figures the supplies in these commodities in the past three years have been only from 50 to 80 per cent of normal, except for potatoes in 1922, when the heavy crop was not adequately utilized for human food and of course could not be carried over to supplement the smaller crop of 1923. It is probably true that the post-war crop production figures are understatements, as the machinery for the collection of statistics is inadequate and also since it is almost impossible to force the peasant to make full returns in the face of possible requisitions. However, none of the estimates of understatement exceed 20 per cent of the reported figure, so even with this allowance, there would still remain a shortage of these foodstuffs in the country as a whole. In normal times this shortage, particularly the shortage of wheat would be made up by increased imports mainly through the western ports.

The potato shortage is not likely to be supplemented by imports in 1924, but there are and will continue to be some imports of grain. In order to bring the supplies of grain up to the per capita figures of 1909-1913, Germany would have to import 109,000,000 bushels of rye and 114,000,000 bushels of wheat. From July 1 to November 30, 1923 the actual imports were 4,000,000 bushels of rye and 9,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Table 3 shows the supply of meats and fats in a form corresponding with Table 1 for potatoes and cereals. In pre-war years Germany was nearly self-sufficient in its supplies of those meats and fats which were most generally used, namely, beef, pork and animal fats. In 1921, 1922 and 1923 it will be noted that domestic supplies of all meats and fats have been greatly reduced. Imports of the more expensive meats and fats have not been increased but there has been a considerable substitution of cheaper meats and fish and of vegetable and fish oils. This substitution however, has not been sufficient to over come the total deficit in meats and fats.

Table 4 represents the meat and fat situation in the form of percentage of the normal requirements based on pre-war per capita consumption.

From these tables it is evident that, in order to restore the same per capita supplies as before the war, it would be necessary for Germany to import over 1,000,000,000 pounds of beef, over 2,000,000,000 pounds of pork and about 1,000,000,000 pounds of animal fats.

In the following paragraphs the German food supply is discussed on the basis of the separate commodities which enter into the normal diet of the people. Since this discussion is supplemented by the statistical tables in the appendix, the text covers only such points as must be noted in order to interpret the tables accurately.

TABLE 3.

GERMANY: SUPPLIES OF MEATS, FATS AND OILS- 1912, 1921, 1922 & 1923.

MEATS

	FORMER	PRESENT	REPUBLIC OF GERMANY		
	TERRITORY	TERRITORY	1912	1921	1922
			1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
German Production:					
Beef and veal	: 2,507,149	: 2,164,587	: 1,729,498	: 1,800,076	: 1,366,014
Pork	: 4,605,310	: 5,968,159	: 2,326,708	: 2,326,634	: 2,268,974
Others	: 1,052,493	: 948,407	: 907,688	: 1,022,636	: 870,418
Total	: 8,144,952	: 7,081,153	: 4,965,894	: 5,149,548	: 4,505,406
Imported Supplies:			(c)	(c)	
Beef and veal	: 83,753	: 144,500	: 44,811	: 62,809	: 79,373
Pork	: 45,652	: 167,619	: 216,719	: 98,215	: 116,214
Others	: 807,281	: 693,593	: 489,274	: 209,977	: 183,983
Total	: 934,636	: 1,005,717	: 750,804	: 371,001	: 379,570
Total Produced & Imported:					
Total Beef & veal	: 2,590,902	: 2,309,087	: 1,774,309	: 1,862,887	: 1,445,387
" Pork	: 4,648,962	: 4,135,778	: 2,545,427	: 2,425,049	: 2,385,188
" Others	: 1,839,774	: 1,642,005	: 1,396,962	: 1,232,613	: 1,054,401
Total all meats	: 9,079,638	: 8,086,870	: 5,716,598	: 5,520,549	: 4,884,976

FATS AND OILS

German Production:					
Animal Fats & Oils	: 2,436,000	: 2,133,000	: 1,353,000	: 1,368,000	: 1,350,000
Vegetable Fats and oils	: 66,000	: 59,000	: 88,000	: 88,000	: 88,000
Total	: 2,502,000	: 2,192,000	: 1,441,000	: 1,456,000	: 1,438,000
Imported Supplies:					
Animal Fats & Oils	: 486,000	: 474,000	: 486,000	: 272,000	: 392,000
Fish "	: 82,000	: 75,000	: 83,000	: 137,000	: 120,000
Vegetable Fats and oils	: 826,000	: 754,000	: 750,000	: 954,000	: 704,000
Total	: 1,394,000	: 1,283,000	: 1,324,000	: 1,363,000	: 1,216,000
Total Produced & Imported:					
Total Animal Fats and Oils					
	: 2,922,000	: 2,607,000	: 1,839,000	: 1,640,000	: 1,742,000
Total Fish Fats and Oils					
	: 82,000	: 75,000	: 83,000	: 137,000	: 120,000
Total Vegetable Fats & Oils					
	: 892,000	: 793,000	: 838,000	: 1,042,000	: 792,000
Total all Fats & Oils	: 3,896,000	: 3,475,000	: 2,765,000	: 2,819,000	: 2,654,000

(a) Estimated on the basis of slaughtering for six months.

(b) Includes figures for 1922 on "Other Domestic Stock & Game and Fish".

(c) Includes meats brought from other parts of the Empire.

(d) Eight months increased 50%. Note: See Appendix Tables Nos. 31 and 34 for Sources

TABLE 4: GERMAN SUPPLIES OF EDIBLE MEATS AND FATS EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF ESTIMATED NORMAL REQUIREMENTS.

Commodity and Year	Domestic Production		Net Imports	Total Supply
	Per Cent	Per Cent		
1912 - Meats				
Beef and veal....	96.7	(a) 3.3		100.0
Pork.....	99.0	(a) 1.0		100.0
Other meats.....	56.3	(a) 43.7		100.0
Total meats....	89.7	10.3		100.0
Fats				
Animal.....	63.4	(a) 16.6		100.0
Fish.....	---	(a) 100.0		100.0
Vegetable.....	7.3	(a) 92.7		100.0
Total fats....	64.2	35.8		100.0
1921 - Meat:				
Beef and veal....	70.9	1.8		72.7
Pork.....	53.2	4.9		58.1
Other meats.....	52.5	28.5		82.0
Total meats....	58.1	8.8		66.9
Fats				
Animal.....	49.3	17.7		67.0
Fish.....	---	107.7		107.7
Vegetable.....	10.2	89.8		100.0
Total fats....	39.3	36.1		75.4
1922 - Meat				
Beef and veal....	73.2	2.5		75.7
Pork.....	52.7	2.2		54.9
Other meats.....	58.1	12.0		70.1
Total meats....	59.6	4.3		63.9
Fats				
Animal.....	49.2	9.5		58.7
Fish.....	---	169.2		169.2
Vegetable.....	10.2	112.4		122.6
Total fats	39.3	36.4		75.7
1923 - Meat				
Beef and veal....	54.9	3.2		58.1
Pork.....	50.8	2.7		53.5
Other meats.....	49.3	10.2		59.5
Total meats....	51.7	4.4		56.1
Fats				
Animal.....	48.1	14.0		62.1
Fish.....	---	146.2		146.2
Vegetable.....	10.2	82.5		92.7
Total fats....	38.4	32.5		70.9

(a) Deficit in domestic supply estimated from per capita consumption.

GERMAN FOOD SITUATION, -CONT'D.

Potatoes.

The commercial potato crop of Germany even during the period of post-war depression has been greater than that of any other country in the world. The uses to which potatoes are put vary widely from year to year in accordance with the variations in the amount of the harvest. The crops in the years immediately preceding the war were utilized approximately in the following proportions. Seed, 15 per cent, food, 33 percent; drying 3 percent; starch, 3 percent; alcohol, 6 percent; waste, 10 percent, and other used, principally feeding, 30 percent. In times of shortage in the grain crop a larger proportion of the potato crop is used for human food. The average pre-war consumption for human food was estimated at 8-1/2 bushels per capita. In general, Germany before the war just about met its own potato requirements, and imports have been inconsiderable even in years of comparative shortage.

Rye.

Rye is the chief bread cereal of Germany, and in pre-war years Germany was second only to Russia in rye production. The readjustment of boundaries by the Treaty of Versailles reduced the potential rye production by about 16 per cent, and deprived Germany of a material part of its rye surplus area. Previous to the war Germany's net export of rye was about 26,000,000 bushels per year. Since the war, however, rye has been imported. In 1922-1923 the net imports, largely from the United States, were 42,000,000 bushels.

The consumption of bread cereals in Germany which is approximately two-thirds rye and one-third wheat, was about nine bushels per capita in the years 1909-1913. In the past three years the average per capita consumption of these cereals as indicated by official statistics has been less than six bushels.

Wheat.

Wheat is the preferred bread cereal in the industrial sections of the Rhine and Ruhr Valleys and to some extent in the cities of the western provinces. Before the war more than one-third of the wheat supply was imported, Russia being the chief source of supply. Since the war wheat production has declined and imports have also declined. It will be noted from Table 1 above and from the tables in the appendix that, wheat, the more expensive bread cereal, shows a greater decline in total supply than does rye. As an indication of what might be expected if prosperity should return to industrial Germany, the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture reported in December, 1923, that upon the resumption of work in the Ruhr Valley and the partial stabilization of the currency which came at about the same time, a "brisk trade" in imported wheat flour sprang up almost immediately.

GERMAN FOOD SITUATION,--CONT'D.

Barley and Oats.

These cereals in Germany are chiefly used for stock feeding, with about 50,000,000 bushels of barley used for brewing in the years immediately preceding the war. Only about 25,000,000 bushels of the two cereals were used for human food. Since the supplies of these cereals have been reduced in about the same ratios as the reduction in supplies of bread cereals and livestock, it does not seem probable that there has been a great deal of substitution of these cereals for rye and wheat.

Sugar.

Germany in the years 1909-1913 produced an average of 2,250,000 short tons of beet sugar, supplying its own needs and exporting 900,000 tons to other countries. In the season 1912-1913 the German sugar production was 2,900,000 tons. Based on the area and production in 1912-1913, Germany lost by the peace treaty about 20 per cent of its sugar area and the same percentage of its potential sugar production. Thus on the basis of the five years just preceding the war the normal sugar production of the present area of Germany would be 1,800,000 short tons. The actual average production in the past five years is reported as 1,250,000 short tons or about 70 per cent of the assumed normal production in the same area. The export trade in sugar has been entirely lost, and in 1921-1922 net imports amounted to 100,000 tons and in 1922-1923, 200,000 tons.

Meats and Fats.

Potential meat supplies per capita as represented by the number of livestock on hand at the end of 1923 are now about 77 per cent of supplies before the war, as compared with 73 per cent of pre-war supplies a year ago. Number of livestock have increased substantially during the past year for the first time since the outbreak of the war. The increase in hogs has been at least 20 per cent. Among other animals it has been less. This improvement in the livestock situation during 1923 is to be attributed to decreased slaughter, to be improved situation with respect to feeds and to greater emphasis of livestock production.

The situation was very unfavorable at the beginning of 1923. Herds were depleted, there was a shortage of feed and yet prices were low. By summer a change became apparent. The demand for meat became more active, and prices began to rise. A census revealed that livestock were being increased, while the condition of stock coming to market showed improvement. It also became apparent that crops would be good. Under a condition of depreciating currency, however, farmers in growing numbers refused to sell the livestock they would ordinarily have sent to market. Home slaughter undoubtedly increased, but good crops made it possible for producers to hold back considerable numbers of marketable stock, instead of sacrificing for worthless currency. Commercial slaughter continued to decrease until early in December,

GERMAN FOOD SITUATION,-CONT'D.

when it was reported to have begun to increase under the impetus of the recent attempt to stabilize the currency. At present, although total numbers of livestock are below pre-war numbers, there is undoubtedly being held on German farms some surplus stock suitable only for slaughter, which must eventually come to market.

Before the war Germany was nearly self-sufficient with respect to her requirements for meat. She produced in 1912, 9,030,000,000 pounds of all classes of meat, or 140 pounds per capita. This production represented practically ninety per cent of the total requirements of the Empire. Supplies of meat imported were almost entirely made up of fish.

There has been a considerable reduction in potential supplies of meats in Germany ever since the beginning of the war. No information is available to show how low supplies fell during and immediately after the war, but there have been some improvements since 1918. The best available data indicate that for the year 1921, the per capita supply of meats was only 67 per cent of the supply in 1912, and for 1922 but 64 per cent of the pre-war figure. During 1923 supplies appear to have fallen still further to only 56 per cent of those available in 1912. There has undoubtedly been some decline in supplies during the past year, but farm slaughter is also known to have increased. It has not been possible to determine the extent of this increase in farm slaughter but it seems probable that it is sufficient to offset a large part of the decline in inspected slaughter.

Germany's failure to regain more rapidly her pre-war status of meat production, has been due to the problem of feed. Authorities estimate that before the war 40 percent of Germany's milk and butter production was based upon the use of foreign concentrates and oil cake, imports of which averaged about 8,000,000 tons in 1912 and 1913. Probably not so much dependence existed in the raising of meat animals, although both types of production are closely related. Since the war, domestic feed supplies have been greatly reduced. Germany has been unable to import more than about 25 or 30 per cent of the concentrates and oil cake imported before the war.

Home produced fats are chiefly of animal origin although a relatively small quantity of vegetable oil is produced from domestic seed. Potential supplies per capita of animal fats at the end of 1923 on the basis of the number of livestock, were about 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of pre-war requirements as compared with 69 per cent a year ago. This estimate assumes a fat yield equal to that in 1923. A very large quantity of vegetable fats and oils is imported or produced from imported oil-bearing materials. It seems reasonable to assume that the oil-crushing and margarine manufacturing industries in 1924 will produce as large quantities of fats and oils as they did in 1922. Both were seriously disorganized during a part of last year, but are now reported to be fully recovered. In 1923, per capita supplies of vegetable fats and oils imported or obtained from materials imported were about 89 per cent of similar supplies in 1912, whereas supplies in 1922 were 21 per cent above those of 1912. German production of strictly domestic vegetable fats and oils is small, but has grown somewhat in comparison with pre-war years.

GERMAN FOOD SITUATION.-CONT'D.

Before the war, Germany produced nearly two-thirds of her total requirements in fats and oils. Domestic supplies in 1912 were about 2,500,000,000 pounds or 38.6 pounds per capita, of which 97.5 per cent were animal fats. Probably not more than 25 per cent of the animal fats were actually rendered, the balance being sold with the meat. Of the supplies imported, practically 60 per cent were in the form of vegetable oil materials. The balance consisted of animal and fish fats, of which lard imported from the United States was an important item.

With the outbreak of the war there was a substantial reduction in available supplies of fats, and a shortage has prevailed ever since. No data are available to show how low supplies fell during and immediately after the war but there has been considerable improvement since 1918, although consumption has not increased during the past three years. The best available data indicate that for the year 1921, the total per capita supply of fats was 75 per cent of the supply in 1912. During 1922, supplies, including domestic production and net imports, remained practically the same as in 1921, but in the past year declined to about 71 per cent of those available in 1912. The decrease in 1923 is almost entirely due to smaller importations of vegetable oils and oil materials which resulted from disorganization of the oil industries. The fat yield per hog is now equal to pre-war yield, and the fat content of beef carcasses is nearly back to normal. German production of hog fat was actually greater in 1923 than in 1922 and it seems probable that production of beef fat, including home slaughter, has fallen only very slightly, if at all.

Prospects for 1924.

The outlook is favorable for increased production of meats and fats in Germany during 1924. The total supply available for consumption, however, will still be considerably below that of pre-war years. The per capita supply of edible fats potentially available for German consumption in 1924 appears to be about 83 per cent of the average pre-war requirement as compared with 79 per cent in sight a year ago.

While the situation shows signs of improvement as far as meats and fats are concerned there is little indication that the grain crops of 1924 will be greater than those of 1923. Semi-official reports show the seedings of fall cereals to be about the same as last year, and recent reports give the condition of the crops as average. It is evident that the peasants will not produce more food than they can sell, and that there is not likely to be any great increase in production until conditions of distribution have improved. Even the increase in potential supplies of meats does not necessarily mean that more meat will reach the industrial districts.

TOTAL AREA AND POPULATION OF THE FORMER GERMAN EMPIRE
1901 a

Region	Area square miles	Population as of Dec. 1, 1910.	Population per square mile
Republic of Germany ex- cluding Saar, bound- aries of 1923.....	181,524	57,799,808	318
Saar District.....	744	653,058	878
Areas Lost:			
To Memel, Danzig Free City, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.....	19,005	4,372,762	222
To Denmark, Belgium, and: France.....	7,549	2,100,365	278
Total Empire (excluding estuaries and inlets):	203,822	64,925,993	311
Per cent lost.....	12.7	10.0	

a Due to the fact that the boundaries are not yet definitely settled, these figures are subject to change. Due to slight variations the total for the republic is a little different from that given in table. Prepared from unpublished data furnished by the German Statistisches Reichsamt, October 3, 1923.

POPULATION OF THE FORMER GERMAN EMPIRE BY OCCUPATIONS IN 1907. SUMMARY.

Occupation	Republic of:			Total Former
	Germany	Saar	Territories	German
	excluding	Territory	lost b	Empire a
	Saar a	:	:	:
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Agriculture & Forestry::	:	:	:	:
General farming and stock raising.....	14,600,762	76,589	2,565,584	17,242,935
Forestry, hunting, and fishing.....	372,006	1,547	64,688	438,241
Total agriculture and forestry.....	14,972,768	78,136	2,630,272	17,681,176
Mining and manufacturing:	24,035,277	382,564	1,968,696	26,386,537
Commerce, trade, hotelry:	7,596,837	60,121	621,281	8,278,239
Unskilled laborers, servants, etc.	709,827	4,565	78,356	792,748
(Independent professions: (public service, etc. ..	2,866,682	25,171	386,101	3,277,954
Population living on annuities, interest, etc.	4,627,124	57,907	489,672	5,174,703
TOTAL.....	54,808,515	608,464	6,174,378	61,591,357

a Included preliminary estimates of the population lost from Upper Silesia as a result of the conference of October 20, 1921.

b Excludes population lost from Upper Silesia as a result of the conference of October 20, 1921, according to preliminary figures.

Sources: Statistisches Reichsamt; Statistisches Jahrbuch fuer das Deutsche Reich 1921-22, Berlin 1922, pp. 13 and 17.

GERMANY: UTILIZATION OF LANDS.

Classification	Republic of Germany, Boundaries of 1923					
	Former German Empire	1913	1913	1921	1922	1923
	Including	Excluding	Excluding	Excluding	Excluding	
	Saar	Saar	Saar, estimated(a)	Saar estimated (a)	Saar estimated (a)	
Cereals, legumes	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tubers, roots, etc.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Vegetables grown in the fields.	317.0	288.6	286.9	320.7	319.8	285.9
Industrial plants:						
b	277.5	241.7	241.4	461.6	350.4	351.4
Fodder plants...	6,561.5	5,562.0	5,533.8	6,379.1	6,162.4	6,257.6
Fallow.....	1,662.5	1,456.9	1,451.5	1,570.1	1,650.1	1,497.7
Temporary meadows:	1,749.2	1,379.5	1,578.8	1,676.1	1,701.8	1,592.0
Total Plow Land..:	63,066.3	53,346.4	53,127.0	49,237.8	49,051.3	49,541.1
Plow land.....	63,066.3	53,346.4	53,127.0	49,237.8	49,051.3	49,541.1
Meadows.....	14,805.5	13,241.4	13,181.1	13,459.5	13,476.1	13,453.8
Pastures.....	6,406.1	5,656.1	5,650.4	6,159.7	6,298.6	6,168.6
Vineyards.....	293.1	222.9	222.6	205.1	206.6	206.3
Gardens, orchards:						
and non-agricultural areas.....	49,134.3	43,888.9	43,700.6	46,769.6	46,849.1	46,511.9
Total area of Germany.....	133,705.3	116,355.7	115,881.7	115,881.7	115,881.7	115,881.7
Increase in total plow land from pre-war:	3,839.2		4,075.7		3,585.9	
Increase in fallow land.....	118.6		198.6		46.2	
Decrease in land under crops.....	3,957.8		4,274.3		3,632.1	

a Whereas the figures for 1913 were taken from an actual census those for the post war years are only estimates for the area seeded, so only an approximate comparison can be made.

b. Oleaginous, fiber, and other plants used in industry.

Sources: 1913 old boundaries; Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt; Vierteljahrsshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, 1915 Heft IV.

1913 new boundaries; unpublished statistics of German Statistisches Reichsamt.

1921 Vierteljahrsshefte 1922, Heft 3 - page 83. 1922 and 1923.

Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, Sept. 8, 1923. Material prepared in the office of the German Statistische Reichsamt, Sept. 17, 1923.

PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER ACRE OF CEREALS, POTATOES, AND BEETS IN THE REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, BOUNDARIES OF 1923, EXCLUDING THE SAAR TERRITORY.

Crop	Pre-war average : 1909-13		1921		1922		1923	
	: Yield: Production: per acre	: Yield: Bushels	: Yield: Production: per acre	: Yield: Bushels	: Yield: Production: per acre	: Yield: Bushels	: Yield: Production: per acre	
Wheat, winter...	114,500: 32.5:	96,412	30.6:	61,260:	20.9:	103,257	: 28.3	
" spring...	16,774: 33.1:	11,336	27.6:	10,673:	23.0:			
Rye, winter....	363,098: 29.2:	264,220	25.6:	203,639:	20.2:			
" spring....	5,239: 19.9:	3,428	17.2:	2,360:	14.4:	263,045	: 24.4	
Spelt.....	23,497: 33.3:	11,419	30.7:	6,251:	20.0: ^d	9,362	: 29.5	
Barley, winter ^a :	4,988: 42.9: ^a	12,391	40.4: ^a	6,917:	26.9:	108,446	: 33.2	
" spring..:	128,799: 38.5:	89,057	31.7:	73,837:	25.9:			
Oats.....	527,178: 55.3:	344,812	44.1:	276,643:	35.0:	420,719	: 50.9	
Potatoes.....	1,373,609: 202.8:	960,889	146.9:	1,494,181: 222.2:	1,197,119	: 177.7		
	: Short tons: S.T.:	Short tons: S.T.:	Short tons: S.T.:	Short tons: S.T.:	Short tons: S.T.			
Sugar beets ^b ...	:	8,796	9.1:	11,896:	11.5:	9,535	: 9.9	
Sugar beets ...:	14,679: 13.7:	8,313	10.1:	10,349:	11.7:	8,349	:	
Fodder beets ^c :	:	19,645	10.9:	27,287:	14.1:			
	:	:	:	:	:			

^a No official estimate of the production of winter barley was made for all Germany before 1923. Production estimated from the area reported or estimated on the basis of the relation of the yield per acre of winter grain to summer grain in Prussia where production statistics for winter grain are available.

^b Lower row of figures taken from the statistics of the Deutsche Zuckerindustrie; upper row from the Statistisches Reichsamt.

^c No estimate available.

^d Preliminary.

Sources: 1909-13; Koeniglich Preussisches Statistisches Landesamt; Statistik der Landwirtschaft 1909-1913.

Second estimate of sugar beet production furnished by the Deutsche Zuckerindustrie.

1921, 1922: Statistisches Reichsamt; Vierteljahrsshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs 1923 Hefte 1.

1923: Reichsanzeiger und Preussisches Staatsanzeiger Sept. 8, 1923 and Sept. 20, 1923.

Winter barley area 1913 and 1921 estimated in the "Statistisches Reichsamt."

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS, POTATOES AND BEETS PER 100 INHABITANTS
IN THE REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Crop	:Per-war Average :		1921(b)	1922(c)	1923(d)
	1909-1913(a)	Acres : Bushels			
Wheat, winter	6.1	198.1	5.2	157.9	4.7
" spring	.9	29.0	.7	18.6	.8
Rye winter	21.5	623.2	16.9	432.8	16.3
" spring	.5	9.1	.3	5.6	.3
Spelt	1.2	40.6	.6	18.7	.5
Total bread cereals	30.2	905.0	23.7	633.6	22.6
Barley, winter	.2	8.6	.5	20.3	.4
" spring	5.8	222.8	4.6	145.9	4.6
Oats	16.5	912.1	12.6	564.8	12.8
Potatoes	11.7	2,376.5	10.7	1,573.8	10.9
Sugar beets (e)			1.6	14.4	1.7
Sugar beets (f)	1.9	25.4	1.3	13.6	1.4
Fodder beets (g)			3.0	32.2	3.1
			Sh. tons	Sh. tons	Sh. tons

(a) Population 1909 - 1913 — 57,799,808.

(b) Population 1921 — 61,055,000.

(c) Population 1922 — 61,755,000.

(d) Population 1923 — 62,275,000.

(e) Upper row calculated from the area and production given in Statistisches Reichsamt.

(f) Lower row " " " " " estimates of the Deutsches Zuckerindustrie.

(g) No estimate for acreage available.

(h) No estimate on production available.

STATISTICAL POTATO BALANCE OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC FOR THE YEARS
 1921, 1922 and 1923 compared with the pre-war average, 1909
 to 1912 for Total Empire.

	GERMAN				
	EMPIRE				
Unit	1909-1913	1921	1922	1923	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Area	acres	8,251	6,541	6,725	6,735
Production	bushels	1,681,959	960,889	1,494,181	
Seed	"	245,376	194,531	199,998	200,306
Production					
less seed	"	1,436,583	766,358	1,294,183	996,813
Imports less					
exports	"	10,874	1,376	2,936	
Amt. available for:					
domestic use		1,447,458	767,734	1,297,119	
Theoretical domes-:					
tic requirement					
based on pre-war					
disappearance(a)	"	1,450,200	1,240,027	1,254,244	1,264,805
Shortage of supply:					
as compared to				(b)	(c)
requirement	"	2,742	472,293	42,875	267,992

(a) 22.34 bushels per capita in the Empire and 20.31 bushels per capita in the Republic.

(b) Surplus.

(c) Shortage of domestic supply only, without considering probable exports and imports.

GERMANY: AVERAGE APPROXIMATE POTATO BALANCE 1909-1913 IN THE EMPIRE
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS LOST.

District	Popula- tion as of Dec. 1, 1910	Acres as of Dec. 1, 1910	Produc- tion Acres Bushels	Seed Bushels	Produc- tion Bushels	Net Bushels	Dis- appear- ance Bushels	Deficit Bushels	Dis- appear- ance per capita
Republic of Germany (excl. Saar)	57,800	6,775	1,373,609	201,474	1,172,135	1,173,808	-1,673	20,31	
Saar Basin	653	^a 57	^a 10,261	^a 1,700	8,561	9,142	-581	14.00	
Areas Lost:									
to Mememl,									
Poland, Dan- zig and Czechoslova- kia.....	4,373	1,176	257,877	34,961	222,916	231,167	-8,251	52.87	
to Denmark,									
Belgium and France.....	2,100	243	40,212	7,241	32,971	36,082	-3,111	17.18	
Total Em- pire.....	64,926	8,251	1,681,959	245,376	1,436,583	^b 1,450,199	^b -13,616	^b 22.34	
Per Cent Loss.....	v	17.2	17.7	17.2	17.8	18.4	83.4		

a. Bavarian Saar for one year only - 1914.

b. Based on a disappearance for the northern region, which excludes the ocean trade of Bremen and Hamburg.

Sources: Area and Production: Total German Empire - Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt; Vierteljahrsheft zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs 1910 to 1914 Heft 1.

Bavarian Saar; Seitschrift des Bayerischen Statistischen Landesamt 1922 No. 3 and 4 Munich page 438.

Lost Areas in Prussia: Koeniglich Preussisch Statistisches Landesamt; Statistik der Landwirtschaft 1909 to 1913. Publ. 1910 to 1914.

Koeniglich Preussische Statistisches Landesamt; Unpublished statistics prepared in the Landesamt.

Seed Requirements: Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt. Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs 1915 Heft 2 page 216.

GERMANY: FOREIGN TRADE IN POTATOES

AVERAGE 1909-1913.

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Russia.....	4,777,853		:+ 4,777,853
Italy.....	1,264,173		:+ 1,264,173
Denmark.....	300,215		:+ 300,215
France.....	307,751	807,358	:- 499,607
Great Britain.....	48,475	1,224,082	:- 1,175,607
Austria-Hungary.....	732,390	2,084,736	:- 1,352,346
Netherlands.....	9,001,554	837,138	:+ 8,164,416
Belgiums.....	2,670,491	460,971	:+ 2,209,520
United States.....		12,048	:- 12,048
Norway.....		148,087	:- 148,087
Brazil.....		182,728	:- 182,728
Sweden.....		362,363	:- 362,363
Switzerland.....		1,987,417	:- 1,987,417
Others.....	413,888	535,600	:- 121,712
Totals.....	+ 19,516,790	- 8,642,528	:+ 8,642,528

July 1 to June 30

Country	1921-1922	1922-1923
	Net Imports (+)	Net Imports (+)
Italy.....	:+ 540,134	:+ 228,812
Netherlands.....	:+ 1,281,589	:+ 1,342,142
Poland.....	:+ 755,333	:+ 2,008,170
Memel.....	:+ 648,902	:+ 125,919
Belgium.....	:+ 140,775	:+ 767,818
Austria.....	-(a) 260,554	-(a) 345,450
Saar District.....	-(a) 2,244,378	-(a) 1,782,423
Latvia.....	:+ 350,748	
Denmark.....	:+ 17,516	
Czechoslovakia.....	-(a) 8,965	
Polish Upper Silesia.....		:+ 558,976
Others.....	:+ 154,719	:+ 31,827
Totals.....	+ 1,375,819	:+ 2,935,791

(a) Net exports

Sources: Statistisches Reichsamt; Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands; Sept. and Dec. 1921, Dec. 1922 and June 1923. Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt; Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands. December 1909, 1911 and 1913.

STATISTICAL RYE BALANCES OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC FOR THE CROPS OF 1921, 1922 AND 1923, COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR 1909-13 FOR THE TOTAL EMPIRE.

Unit	GERMAN EMPIRE:		GERMAN REPUBLIC	
	1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Area.....Acres	15,387,199	10,538,906	10,236,318	10,785,297
Production.....Bushels	445,222,117	267,647,887	206,049,395	263,045,000
Seed....."	37,719,525	26,041,050	25,291,092	26,651,000
Production less seed	407,502,592	241,606,837	180,758,303	236,394,000
Imports less exports	(a) 25,598,181	4,851,762	42,183,600	
Amount available for domestic use.....	381,904,411	246,458,599	222,941,903	
Theoretical domestic requirement based on pre-war disappearance (b)....."	(c) 368,394,564	(d) 338,855,250	(e) 342,740,250	(f) 345,626,000
Shortage of supply as compared to requirement....."	+ 13,509,847	- 92,396,651	- 119,798,347	(g) - 109,232,000

(a) Exports less imports.

(b) 5.67 bushels per capita in the Empire and 5.55 bushels per capita in the Republic.

(c) Population 64,925,993.

(d) " 61,055,000.

(e) " 61,755,000.

(f) " 62,275,000.

(g) Shortage of domestic supply only, without considering probable exports and imports.

GERMANY: AVERAGE APPROXIMATE RYE BALANCE 1909-13 IN THE EMPIRE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS LOST

District	Popu-	lation:	Pro-	duct:	Pro-	duct:	Dis-	Surplus	Disappear-
	as of	Area	Dec. 1:	tion	Seed	tion	appear-	ance	ance per
	1910								capita.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Republic of									
Germany (excl.									
Saar).....	57,800	12,713	368,337	30,912	337,345	320,998	+	16,347	5.55
Saär Basin....	653:a	52:a	3,367:a	127	3,740	1,368	+	2,372	2.09
Areas Lost:									
To Mehel, Po-									
land, Danzig									
and Czecho-									
slovakia.....	4,373	2,452	67,855	6,136	61,719	41,923	+	19,796	9.59
To Denmark,									
France and									
Belgium.....	2,100	170	5,163	464	4,699	4,106	+	593	1.95
Total Empire.....	64,926	15,387	445,222	37,719	407,503:b	368,395	b+	39,108:b	5.67
Per cent lost:	17.0	16.4	17.5	16.3	12.5	12.5	52.1		

a. Bavarian Saar given for one year only - 1914.

b. Ocean shipping statistics not available for the northern region. Food requirements and surplus or deficit computed on the basis of a per capita disappearance equal to that for Brandenburg.

Sources: Area and Production: Lost areas, Koeniglich Preussisches Landesamt; Statistik der Landwirtschaft, 1909 to 1913, Supplemented by statistics prepared in the "Preussisches Landesamt". Bavarian Saar: Zeitschrift des Bayerischen Statistischen Landesamts, 1922 No. 3 and 4 Munich, page 438.

GERMANY: IMPORTS OF RYE + RYE FLOUR FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

Date	Rye			Rye Flour			Rye + Flour in Terms of Rye (a)		
	From	From	From	From	From	From	From	From	From
	United	Other	Total	United	Other	Total	United	Other	Total
	States	Coun-		States	Coun-		States	Coun-	
	tries			tries			tries		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels				Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
July, 1922	2,042	189	2,231	34	157	191	2,042	190	2,232
Aug. "	1,669	39	1,708	22	1,024	1,046	1,669	45	1,714
Sept. "	1,418	376	1,794	45	979	1,024	1,418	382	1,800
Oct. "	4,220	655	4,875	-	461	461	4,220	658	4,878
Nov. "	4,648	501	5,149	22	304	326	4,648	503	5,151
Dec. "	3,439	305	3,744	11	304	315	3,439	307	3,746
Jan., 1923	7,288	276	7,564	787	1,114	1,901	7,293	283	7,576
Feb. "	2,796	193	2,989	34	585	619	2,796	197	2,993
Mar. "	3,281	228	3,509	-	360	360	3,281	230	3,510
Apr. "	1,879	1,207	3,086	574	529	1,103	1,882	1,211	3,093
May "	1,105	1,270	2,375	-	1,361	1,361	1,105	1,278	2,383
June "	2,138	1,556	3,694	-	124	124	2,138	1,557	3,695
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	35,923	6,795	42,718	1,529	7,302	8,831	35,931	6,841	42,771
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Year Ending June 30, 1924.

July, 1923	1,522	1,420	2,942	-	427	427	1,522	1,423	2,945
Aug. "	909	1,209	2,118	1,114	3,588	4,702	916	1,230	2,146
Sept. "	874	1,029	1,903	-	832	832	874	1,033	1,907
Oct. "	320	1,208	1,528	112	877	989	321	1,213	1,534
Nov. "	414	931	1,345	844	14,330	15,174	420	1,017	1,437
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	4,039	5,797	9,836	2,070	20,054	22,124	4,053	5,916	9,969
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Grand Total	39,962	12,592	52,554	3,599	27,356	30,955	39,983	12,757	52,740
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

a. One barrel of rye-flour is the product of 6 bushels of rye.

GERMANY: FOREIGN TRADE IN RYE AND RYE FLOUR IN TERMS OF RYE.

Average 1909 - 1913.

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
Russia.....	13,697,975	5,865,110	7,831,865
Rumania.....	1,039,654	---	1,039,654
United States.....	191,214	13,259	177,955
Argentina.....	126,686	---	126,686
Turkey.....	65,390	---	65,390
Serbia.....	40,830	---	40,830
Italy.....	---	482,717	482,717
Switzerland.....	---	671,726	671,726
Great Britain.....	---	746,064	746,064
Austria Hungary....	40,541	1,449,359	1,408,818
Belgium.....	11,869	2,296,890	2,285,021
France.....	---	2,317,440	2,317,440
Sweden.....	---	2,883,944	2,883,944
Finland.....	---	3,733,148	3,733,148
Netherlands.....	30,041	6,449,758	6,419,717
Denmark.....	---	6,524,840	6,524,840
Norway.....	---	7,002,046	7,002,046
Others.....	144,748	415,153	270,407
Totals.....	+ 15,388,950	- 40,987,131	25,598,181

July 1 to June 30.

Country	1921-1922 Net Imports	1922-1923 Net Imports
U. S. A.	+ 4,761,050	+ 35,929,819
Canada.....	+ 846,330	+ 1,879,579
Argentina.....	+ 56,914	+ 668,246
Hungary.....	+ 20,416	
Netherlands.....	+ 16,531	
Belgium.....	+ 9,011	
Switzerland.....	+ 130	
Saar District.....	- (a) 878,754	- (a) 493,346
Others.....	+ 20,134	+ 4,196,621
Totals.....	+ 4,851,762	+ 42,183,600

(a) Net export.

Sources: Statistisches Reichsamt; Monatliche Nachweise ueber den auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands; September and December 1921, Dec. 1922 and June 1923. Kaiserliche Statistisches Amt; Monatliche Nachweise ueber den auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands. December 1909, 1911 and 1913.

STATISTICAL WHEAT BALANCES OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC FOR THE CROPS OF 1921
1922 AND 1923, COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR 1909-13 FOR THE TOTAL EMPIRE.

		GERMAN EMPIRE 1909-13	GERMAN REPUBLIC	1921	1922	1923
Area.....	Acres	4,763,222	3,560,310	3,395,525	3,652,656	
Production.....	Bushels	152,113,502	107,798,325	71,932,790	103,267,000	
Seed.....	"	12,511,840	9,327,295	8,905,114	9,534,000	
Production less seed	"	139,606,662	98,471,030	63,027,676	93,683,000	
Imports less exports	"	63,678,494	69,286,347	42,027,667		
Amt. available for domestic use.....	"	208,285,156	167,757,377	105,055,343		
Theoretical domestic requirement based on pre-war disappear- ance (a),.....	"	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
Shortage of supply as compared to re- quirement.....	"	219,947,062	203,313,150	205,644,150	207,376,000	

(a) - 3,39 bushels per capita in the Empire and 3,33 bushels per capita in the Republic.

(b) - Population - 64,925,993.

(c) - " 61,055,000.

(d) - " 61,755,000.

(e) - " 62,275,000.

(f) - Shortage of domestic supply only, without considering probable exports and imports.

GERMANY: AVERAGE APPROXIMATE WHEAT BALANCE 1909-1913 IN THE EMPIRE,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISTRICT LOST.

District	Population as of Dec. 1, 1910	Area in Acres	Production in Bushels	Net Seed	Production in Bushels	Disposition in Bushels	Surplus or Deficit	Appearance per capita
Republic of Germany excluding Saar Basin.	57,800	4,029	131,274	10,459	120,815	192,653	-71,843	3.33
Area Lost:	653	12	52	31	291	2,399	-2,108	3.67
to Memel, Poland, Danzig and Czechoslovakia	4,373	366	11,637	971	10,666	9,242	1,424	2.11
to Denmark, Belgium and France	2,100	361	8,386	1,051	7,835	15,643	-7,813	7.45
Total Empire	64,926	4,768	152,119	12,512	139,607	219,947	-80,340	3.39
Per Cent Lost:	15.3	13.5	16.2	13.3	11.3	8.0		

a. For Bavarian Saar - figure for one year only - 1914.

Sources: Area and Production of lost areas: Koeniglich Preussisches Landesamt; Statistik du Landwirtschaft 1909-1913. Supplemented by statistics prepared in the "Preussisches Landesamt". Bavaria: Zeitschrift des Bayerischen Statistischen Landesamt, 1922 No. 3 and 4 Munich, page 433.

GERMANY: FOREIGN TRADE IN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN TERMS
OF WHEAT (1)
AVERAGE 1909-1913.

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Russia	36,183,699	399,319	+ 35,784,380
Argentina	17,844,782		+ 17,844,782
United States	16,595,082		+ 16,595,082
Rumania	6,481,123		+ 6,481,123
Canada	5,104,968		+ 5,104,968
Australia	3,718,513		+ 3,718,513
British India	1,821,907		+ 1,821,907
Serbia	598,064		+ 598,064
Austria-Hungary	287,043	377,211	- 90,168
Sweden		941,761	- 941,761
Belgium	123,256	1,377,827	- 1,254,571
Italy		1,371,669	- 1,371,669
Great Britain	8,774	1,462,542	- 1,453,768
Finland		1,737,276	- 1,737,276
Denmark		2,469,909	- 2,469,909
Netherlands	133,889	2,939,338	- 2,805,449
Switzerland	61,644	2,958,062	- 2,896,418
France	13,643	3,746,398	- 3,732,755
Others	747,832	1,304,413	- 475,553
Totals	+ 89,724,219	- 21,045,725	+ 68,678,494

July 1 to June 30.

Country	1921-1922	1922-1923
	Net Imports	Net Imports
	Bushels	Bushels
United States	+ 45,520,805	+ 25,204,251
Argentina	+ 12,050,564	+ 12,337,111
Australia	+ 9,294,549	+ 2,374,839
Canada	+ 1,495,476	
Netherlands	+ 642,685	+ 343,264
Denmark	+ 145,224	
Rumania	+ 143,464	
Hungary	+ 30,558	+ 12,654
Austria	-(a) 834	-(a) 70,599
Alsace Lorraine	+ 24,963	+ 145,445
Belgium	+ 23,431	
France	+ 14,120	+ 301,402
Czechoslovakia	-(a) 4,075	
Finland	-(a) 7,734	
Saar District	-(a) 1,212,728	-(a) 354,250
Others	+ 1,125,874	+ 1,733,550
Totals	69,286,347	42,027,667

(a) Net exports.

Factor for reducing wheat flour to wheat 1.358 used when in metric quintals. See table on wheat flour in terms of wheat for source. Source: Statistisches Reichsamt. Monatliche Nachweise ueber den auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands; Sept. & Dec. 1921, Dec. 1922 and June 1923. Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt.; Monatliche Nachweise ueber den Auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands. Dec. 1909, 1911, 1913.

GERMANY: IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR FOR FISCAL YEARS 1923 AND 1924.

Months	Wheat			Wheat Flour			Wheat and Flour in terms of wheat (a)		
	From	From	From	From	From	From	From	From	From
	United	other		United	other		United	other	
	States	countries	Total	States	countries	Total	States	countries	Total
		tries			tries			tries	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: barrels	: barrels	: barrels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
July 1922	2,103	4,014	6,117	9	23	31	2,142	4,117	6,259
August 1922	1,481	2,852	4,333	12	21	33	1,535	2,948	4,485
September "	4,716	2,279	6,995	8	14	21	4,752	2,340	7,098
October "	5,772	1,106	6,878	6	22	23	5,797	1,206	7,003
November "	2,219	231	2,450	21	19	40	2,314	316	2,630
December "	1,180	487	1,667	7	17	25	1,212	566	1,778
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
January 1923	1,688	365	2,053	19	15	35	1,776	434	2,210
February "	1,486	456	1,942	10	8	18	1,532	493	2,025
March "	1,340	474	1,814	38	15	53	1,510	541	2,051
April "	1,258	1,403	2,661	61	27	89	1,533	1,526	3,059
May "	361	1,681	2,042	63	39	102	644	1,859	2,503
June "	324	994	1,318	34	30	63	476	1,127	1,603
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total fiscal year - 1923	23,928	16,342	40,270	288	251	539	25,223	17,473	42,696
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
July 1923	317	405	722	159	36	195	1,031	568	1,599
August "	513	462	975	118	110	228	1,044	954	1,998
September "	634	1,160	1,794	118	96	214	1,165	1,591	2,756
October "	217	283	500	85	61	146	602	558	1,160
November "	440	334	774	37	81	168	832	699	1,531
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total ...	2,121	2,644	4,765	567	384	951	4,674	4,370	9,044
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
GRAND TOTAL.	26,049	18,986	45,035	855	635	1,490	29,897	21,843	51,740
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(a) Wheat flour converted to wheat on the basis of 1 barrel of wheat flour is the product of 4.5 bushels of wheat.

STATISTICAL SPELT BALANCE OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC FOR THE CROPS OF 1921,
1922 AND 1923, COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE 1909-13 FOR THE TOTAL
EMPIRE.

Unit	German Empire		German Republic		
	1909-13	1921	1922	1923	
Area	Acres	707,375	372,454	313,212	317,276
Production	Bushels	23,529,145	11,419,277	6,250,592	9,361,834
Seed	"	3,560,429	1,703,054	1,431,888	1,450,627
Production less seed..	"	19,968,716	9,716,223	4,818,704	7,911,207
Exports less imports..	"	94,632	998	1,703	
Amount available for domestic use	"	19,874,084	9,715,225	4,817,001	
		:	:	:	

STATISTICAL BARLEY BALANCE OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC, FOR THE YEARS 1921,
1922 AND 1923, COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE 1909-1913
FOR THE TOTAL EMPIRE.

Unit	German Empire		German Republic		
	1909-1913	1921	1922	1923	
Area	Acres	4,092,286	3,113,460	3,103,576	3,213,758
Production	Bushels	158,517,172	101,448,344	80,752,661	108,446,000
Seed	"	11,608,597	8,685,205	8,653,055	8,960,000
Production less seed..	"	146,908,575	92,763,139	72,099,606	99,486,000
Imports less exports..	"	141,474,534	10,910,862	13,005,983	
Amount available for domestic use	"	283,383,109	103,674,001	85,105,539	
		:	:	:	

GERMANY: AVERAGE BARLEY PRODUCTION 1909-1913 IN THE EMPIRE.
 Classified According to Areas Lost.

District	Area	Production	Seed	Net Production	
				Acres	Bushels
Republic of Germany excluding Saar	3,347,933	128,799,163	9,464,164		119,334,999
Saar Basin	4,653	(a) 177,746	(a) 13,319	(a)	164,427
<u>AREAS LOST</u>					
to Memel, Danzig F.					
City Poland and Czechoslovakia	460,139	18,080,935	1,304,848		16,776,087
to Denmark, Belgium and France	163,424	6,471,420	502,465		5,968,955
Total Empire (summer barley)	3,976,149	153,529,264	11,284,796		142,244,468
Per cent lost	15.7	16.0	16.0		16.0
Total Empire (winter barley)	116,137	4,927,908	323,301		4,664,107
TOTAL WINTER AND SUMMER BARLEY !.....	4,092,286	158,517,172	11,608,597		146,908,575

(a) Bavarian Saar, for one year only - 1914, including winter barley.

Sources: Area and Production: Bavarian Saar; *Zeitschrift des Bayerischen Statistischen Landesamts*, 1922 No. 3 and 4, Munich, p. 433.
 Areas Lost: *Vierteljahrsshefte*, Heft 1, 1910-1914. Koeniglich Preussisches Landesamt; *Statistik der Landwirtschaft*, 1909-1913.
 Unpublished statistics prepared in the "Preussisches Landesamt."

GERMANY: FOREIGN TRADE IN BARLEY AVERAGE 1909-1913.

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Russia	122,310,001		122,310,000
Austria-Hungary	6,217,280		6,217,280
Rumania	3,810,904		3,810,904
British India	2,828,079		2,828,079
United States	1,831,044		1,831,044
Denmark	1,280,367		1,280,367
Morocco	999,460		999,460
Persia	785,099		785,099
Serbia	498,713		498,713
Mexico	320,158		320,158
Argentina	273,476		273,476
Bulgaria	69,220		69,220
Great Britain	60,902		60,902
Algeria	59,786		59,786
Turkey	85,401		85,401
Canada	51,533		51,533
Switzerland		- 57,834	+ 57,834
Others	114,599	- 60,654	+ 53,945
Totals ...	141,593,002	- 118,488	+ 141,474,534

JULY 1 TO JUNE 30.

Country	1921-1922	1922-1923
	Net Imports (+)	Net Imports (+)
	Bushels	Bushels
Rumania	+ 3,446,189	+ 5,776,833
Denmark	+ 1,272,220	+ 211,077
United States	+ 1,271,002	+ 2,220,413
Morocco	+ 1,159,570	+ 85,842
Argentina	+ 811,049	+ 443,175
Tunis	+ 502,713	+ 3,220
Czechoslovakia	+ 434,164	+ 2,656,786
Poland	+ 569,163	
Algeria	+ 134,490	
Austria	+ 110,078	
Hungary	+ 63,718	
Danzig	+ 31,429	
Netherlands	+ 27,043	
Switzerland	- a 230	
Saar District	- a 184,603	- a 110,224
Others	+ 1,232,857	+ 1,719,161
Totals ...	+ 10,910,362	+ 13,005,983

a Net exports.

Sources: Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt. Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands. Dec. 1909, 1911 and 1913. Statistisches Reichsamt; Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands; Sep. and Dec. 1921, Dec. 1922 and June 1923.

STATISTICAL OATS BALANCE OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC FOR THE YEARS 1921, 1922
AND 1923 COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE 1909-13 FOR THE TOTAL
EMPIRE.

Unit:	German Empire		German Republic	
	1909-13	1921	1922	1923
Area Acres:	10,750,168:	7,813,856:	7,912,023:	8,261,986
Production.. Bus.:	591,996,415:	344,811,841:	276,642,853:	420,719,000
Seed "	45,562,881:	33,767,583:	34,191,968:	35,704,000
Production	:	:	:	:
less seed. "	546,433,534:	311,044,258:	242,450,885:	385,015,000
Imports less	:	:	:	:
exports...	9,732,192:	6,252,299:	7,009,476:	
Amount avail- able for do- mestic use "	556,165,726:	317,296,557:	249,460,361:	
Theoretical domestic re- quirement	:	:	:	:
based on pre- war disap- pearance. "	<u>b</u> 559,305,643: <u>c</u> 481,237,816: <u>d</u> 488,315,512: <u>e</u> 483,902,000			
Shortage of supply com- pared to re- quirement "	- 3,139,917:	-163,941,259:	-238,855,151:	-98,887,000

a - 122.7 Bushels per horse in the empire and 131.1 bushels per horse in the Republic.

b - No. of horses - 4,558,329

c - " " " - 3,670,769

d - " " " - 3,724,756

e - " " " - 3,691,093

f - Shortage of domestic supply only, without considering probable imports and exports.

GERMANY: AVERAGE APPROXIMATE OATS BALANCE 1909-13 IN THE EMPIRE,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS LOST.

									Disap-
	No. of:			Net	Dis-				pear-
	Horses:	Area.	Produc-	Seed.	Produc-	appear-	Deficit	ance per	
		1913:	tion.		tion	ance.			Horse.
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	:
Republic of		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	
Germany									
(excl. Saar)....	3,807:	9,529:	527,179:	40,066:	487,113:	499,228:	-12,115:	131.1	
Saar Basin	20: <u>a</u>	41: <u>a</u>	2,358: <u>a</u>	176:	2,182:	2,976:	- 1,794:	195.3	
Areas Lost:									
to Memel, Poland:									
Danzig and									
Czechoslovakia.	554:	784:	41,870:	3,435:	38,435:	35,888:	+ 2,547:	64.8	
to Denmark,									
Belgium and									
France	177:	396:	20,590:	1,886:	18,704:	20,214:	- 1,500:	114.4	
Total Empire...	4,558:	10,750:	591,997:	45,563:	546,434:	559,306:	-12,872:	122.7	
Per Cent Lost..	16.0:	11.0:	10.6:	11.7:	10.5:	10.0:			
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

a. Bavarian Saar for one year only - 1914.

Sources: Area and Production - Vierteljahrsshefte, Jef 1, 1910-14, Koeniglich Preussisches Landesamt: Statistik der Landwirtschaft 1909-13. Unpublished statistics prepared in the "Preussisches Landesamt."

GERMAN: FOREIGN TRADE IN OATS.

AVERAGE 1909-1913.

Country.	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Argentina	7,104,572	:	+ 7,104,572
United States	1,828,419	:	+ 1,828,419
Rumania	1,654,456	:	+ 1,654,456
Russia	27,254,154	1,159,434	+ 26,094,720
German S.W. Africa		209,272	- 209,272
Norway		271,483	- 271,463
Austria-Hungary		430,607	- 430,607
Belgium		1,434,519	- 1,434,519
France		2,370,400	- 2,370,400
Sweden		2,777,727	- 2,777,727
Netherlands		3,837,382	- 3,837,382
Denmark		4,534,525	- 4,534,525
Switzerland		4,771,140	- 4,771,140
Great Britain		6,687,420	- 6,687,420
Others	531,232	156,733	+ 374,500
Totals	+ 38,372,834	- 28,640,642	+ 9,732,192

Country	July to June 30.		1922-1923	
	1921-1922			
	Net Imports (+)	Bushels.		
Argentina	+ 3,938,015	:	+ 564,522	
United States	+ 1,762,405	:	+ 4,587,173	
Rumania	+ 368,244	:	+ 736,281	
Netherlands	+ 29,004	:		
Sweden	+ 12,366	:		
Canada	+ 11,023	:		
Austria	- a 1,075	:		
France	- a 2,067	:		
Switzerland	- a 18,309	:		
Saar District	- a 434,733	:	- a 86,083	
Others	+ 587,422	:	+ 1,207,583	
Totals	+ 6,252,299	:	+ 7,009,476	

a. Net Exports.

Source: Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt; Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands. Dec. 1909, 1911 and 1913. Statistisches Reichsamt; Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands; Sept. and Dec. 1921, Dec. 1923 and June 1923.

GERMAN: FOREIGN TRADE IN CORN.

Average 1909-1913.

Country.	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Argentina	13,301,127	:	13,301,127
United States	5,080,595	:	5,080,595
Rumania	4,489,963	:	4,489,963
Serbia	1,141,550	:	1,141,550
Br. So. Africa	801,258	:	801,258
Bulgaria	220,283	:	220,283
Austria-Hungary	176,368	:	176,368
Turkey	143,059	:	143,059
Br. India	121,840	:	121,840
Togo	101,975	:	101,975
Russia	6,193,268	362	6,192,906
German S. W. Africa ...	:	150	150
Switzerland	:	173	173
Helgoland	:	31	31
Others	380,905	894	380,011
Totals	+ 32,100,344	- 1,610	+ 32,158,734
	:	:	:

July 1 to June 30.

Country	1921-1922		1922-1923
	Net Imports (+)	Bushels.	Net Imports (+)
United States	+ 33,281,788	:	19,336,948
Argentina	+ 11,246,976	:	3,501,117
Rumania	+ 2,559,371	:	340,004
Canada	+ 406,213	:	2,097,960
Yugoslavia	+ 2,283,910	:	
British So. Africa	+ 703,401	:	
Bulgaria	+ 15,668	:	
Austria	+ 39	:	
Memel	- a	3,665	
Saar District	- a	26,010	
Others	+ 5,671,909	:	1,544,614
Totals	+ 56,144,540	:	26,820,643
	:	:	:

a. Net exports.

Sources: Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt. Monatliche Nachweise ueber den Auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands.

December 1909, 1911, and 1913.

Statistisches Reichsamt: Monatliche Nachweise ueber den auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands; Sept. and Dec. 1921, Dec. 1922 and June 1923.

SUGARBEET AND BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE FORMER GERMAN EMPIRE
 In the Sugar Year 1912-13 a

District	: Area (ex- cluding area for sugarbeet seed)	: Sugar pro- duction in terms of raw sugar <u>b</u>	: Number of factories
	: Acres	: Short tons	: Short tons
Republic of Germany (boundaries 1923)	: 1,074,979	: 14,679,155	: 2,340,268
Areas Lost	:	:	:
From East and West	:	:	:
Prussia	: 95,121	: 1,229,465	: 181,176 : <u>c</u> 10
From Posen	: 171,035	: 2,269,597	: 361,951 : <u>c</u> 19
From Alsace Lorraine ...	: 12,046	: 166,521	: 18,169 : <u>c</u> 1
Total former German Empire	: 1,353,181	: 18,344,738	: 2,901,564 : <u>c</u> 342
Sugar made from molasses :			
TOTAL			: 2,983,184 : <u>c</u> 342

a The average sugarbeet area for the German Empire for the five sugar years 1909-10 to 1913-14 amounted to 1,245,737 acres, the beets worked amounted to 15,715,229 short tons, and the sugar produced, in terms of raw sugar, amounted to 2,251,187 short tons. The sugar made from molasses in independent factories was about 94,506 short tons. Statistics for the same period are not available for the areas lost.

b Relation to refined sugar is 10:9 excludes sugar made from molasses in independent factories.

c Number in 1918-1919.

Statistics supplied by the Deutsche Zuckerindustrie.

GERMANY: FOREIGN TRADE IN RAW AND REFINED SUGAR IN TERMS
OF RAW SUGAR (a)

AVERAGE 1909-13

Country	:		:		Net	
	Imports (+)		Exports (-)			
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons		
United States	+	461	-	8,827	- 8,366	
Morocco			-	9,674	9,674	
Portugal			-	9,969	9,959	
Chile			-	11,614	11,614	
Denmark		1	-	16,394	16,393	
Netherlands	+	71	-	19,305	19,234	
Uruguay			-	21,151	21,151	
Argentina			-	28,678	28,678	
Switzerland			-	37,612	37,612	
Norway			-	44,694	44,694	
Great Britain	+	442	-	666,458	666,016	
Other countries	+	4,594	-	94,145	89,551	
Totals	+	5,568	-	936,802	- 931,234	

July 1 to June 30.

Country	1921-1922 Net		1922-1923 Net	
	Imports (+)		Imports (+)	
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
United States	+	27,653	+	67,095
Netherlands	+	27,639	+	31,111
Czecho-Slovakia	+	17,109	+	3,808
Belgium	+	4,653	+	1,358
Sweden	+	4,290	+	20
Danzig	+	4,066	+	5,627
Dutch Indies	+	3,617	+	28,045
Brazil	+	3,454	+	7,034
Great Britain	+	3,135	+	2,051
Cuba	+	2,387	+	18,511
Dominican Republic	+	1,654	+	790
Poland	+	747	+	19,926
Denmark	+	718	+	6,771
Saar District	-(a)	10,742	-(a)	8,907
Other countries	+	5,572	+	20,169
Totals	+	95,942	+	205,150

(a) Net exports. Refined sugar reduced to raw sugar at the ratio of 9:10. Refined sugar in German trade statistics includes the classifications 176 a - i, other sugars classed as raw sugars 176 k - n.

Sources: Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt.; Monatliche Nachweise ueber den Auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands Dex. 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. Statistisches Reichsamt: Monatliche Nachweise ueberden auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands. Sept. and Dec. 1921, Dec. 1922 and June 1923.

SUPPLY OF MEATS IN GERMANY, 1912, 1911 - 1923.

Classification of Meats.	Former Territory of 1912.	Present Bouniaries, 1912.	1921.	1922.	1923.	Republic of Germany.
Home Produced:						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Beef	2,114,377	1,833,456	1,455,047	1,513,672: ^a	1,084,773	
Veal	392,772	331,131	274,451	281,406	281,241	
Pig Meat	4,605,310	3,968,159	2,328,703	2,326,834	2,268,974	
Mutton	147,036	131,482	131,526	115,047	75,948	
Goat Meat	42,549	37,423	43,034	40,917	39,793	
Horse Meat ...	92,792	79,266	78,175	125,927	90,653	
Chicken	161,763	141,006	116,502	176,368	123,175	
Geese	103,429	88,074	84,921	108,025	83,113	
Ducks	11,486	9,755	10,417	11,023	7,407	
Other domestic stock & game.						
	92,593	80,556	80,556	80,556: ^b	80,556	
Fish	380,845	380,845	362,557	364,773: ^b	364,773	
Total	8,144,952	7,081,153	4,965,294	5,149,548:	4,505,406	
Imported:						
	c	d	d	d	d	
Beef)						
Veal).....	83,753	144,500	44,811	62,809	79,373	
Pig Meat	43,652	167,619	216,719	98,215	116,214	
Mutton	375	-	(3,371	(3,564	(2,015	
Goat Meat	22	5,780	(((
Horse Meat ...	-	-	-	-	-	
Chicken	19,439	23,120	71	47	35	
Geese	551	5,780	48	51	39	
Ducks	-	-	-	-	-	
Other domestic stock & game.						
	1,014	-	45	1,431	165	
Fish	785,830	653,918	485,835	204,986	181,809	
Total	934,686	1,005,717	750,804	371,001	379,570	
Total Supply:						
Beef).....	2,590,902	2,309,087	1,774,309	1,862,387	1,445,387	
Veal)						
Pig Meat	4,648,962	4,135,778	2,545,427	2,425,049	2,385,188	
Mutton	147,411	131,482	(177,931	(159,528	(117,754	
Goat Meat	42,571	43,203	(((
Horse Meat ...	92,792	79,266	78,175	125,927	90,653	
Chicken	181,252	164,126	116,573	176,415	128,210	
Geese	103,980	93,854	84,873	107,974	83,074	
Ducks	11,486	9,755	10,417	11,023	7,407	
Other domestic stock & game						
	93,607	80,556	80,601	81,987	80,721	
Fish	1,166,675	1,039,763	848,392	569,759	546,582	
Total ...	9,079,638	8,085,870	5,716,693	5,520,549	4,884,976	

^a. Estimated on the basis of slaughtering for six months.

^b. No figures available for 1923 so figures for 1922 were substituted.

^c. Includes meat brought from the other parts of the Empire.

^d. Estimated on basis of official figures for eight months only.

MEATS IN GERMANY: PER CAPITA SUPPLY, 1912 AND 1921 TO 1923.

Meat Classification.	Former		Present		Republic of Germany.	
	Territory, 1912.	Boundaries, 1912.	1921.	1922.	1923.	
Home Produced:	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds. ^a
Beef	32.6	31.7	23.8	24.6	17.4	
Veal	6.0	5.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	
Pig Meat	70.9	68.7	38.1	37.7	36.4	
Mutton	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.2	
Goat Meat	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	
Horse Meat	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.5	
Chicken	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.1	
Geese	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.3	
Ducks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Other domestic stock and game ..	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Fish	5.9	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	
Total	125.5	122.5	81.3	83.4	72.3	
Imported:		b	c		d	
Beef)	1.3	2.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	
Veal)						
Pig Meat	0.7	2.9	3.5	1.6	1.9	
Mutton	e	-	{ 0.1	0.1	e	
Goat Meat	e	0.1	{ 0.1	0.1	e	
Horse Meat	-	-	-	-	-	
Chicken	0.3	0.4	e	e	e	
Geese	e	0.1	f	f	f	
Ducks	-	-	-	-	-	
Other domestic stock and game ..	e	-	e	e	e	
Fish	12.1	11.1	8.0	3.3	2.9	
Total	14.4	17.4	12.3	6.0	6.1	
Total Supply:						
Beef)						
Veal)	39.9	39.9	29.0	30.2	23.2	
Pig Meat	71.6	71.6	41.6	39.3	33.3	
Mutton	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.6	1.8	
Goat Meat	0.7	0.7				
Horse Meat	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.5	
Chicken	2.8	2.8	1.9	2.9	2.1	
Geese	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	
Ducks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Other domestic stocks and game ..	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Fish	18.0	18.0	13.9	9.2	8.8	
Total	139.9	139.9	93.6	89.4	78.4	

a. Estimated on the basis of slaughterings of the first 6 months.

b. Includes meats brought from the other parts of the Empire.

c. Estimated on the basis of imports for 8 months May-December.

d. " " " " " " " " " " January - August.

e. Less than .05.

f. Exports.

SLAUGHTERINGS IN INSPECTED ESTABLISHMENTS
1912, 1919-1923.

	1912	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	head	head	head	head	head	head
Steers and Bulls:						
1st Quarter	132	115	39	66	97	60
2nd Quarter	129	40	28	63	47	45
3rd "	134	57	64	98	69	51
4th "	129	90	105	139	103	--
Total	524	300	226	366	316	
Cows and young cattle:						
1st Quarter	671	585	352	419	621	489
2nd "	649	428	286	457	530	421
3rd "	587	408	393	623	584	336
4th "	686	484	522	683	673	---
Total	2,693	1,905	1,558	2,182	2,408	
Calves:						
1st Quarter	1,147	283	214	598	910	727
2nd "	1,310	238	306	852	973	861
3rd "	1,005	188	296	862	711	545
4th "	904	183	403	815	614	---
Total	4,366	892	1,224	3,127	3,208	
Total Cattle & Calves:						
1st Quarter	2,047	1,063	665	1,154	1,716	1,334
2nd "	2,205	782	675	1,454	1,620	1,387
3rd "	1,938	740	846	1,696	1,448	998
4th "	1,816	841	1,123	1,741	1,472	---
Total	8,006	3,426	3,315	6,045	6,256	
Hogs:						
1st Quarter	4,980	382	661	1,641	2,302	1,725
2nd "	4,308	104	269	1,340	1,620	1,307
3rd "	4,231	90	356	1,416	1,132	996
4th "	4,698	792	1,726	2,530	1,863	---
Total	18,217	1,368	3,012	6,327	6,917	
Sheep:						
1st Quarter	453	94	49	236	402	242
2nd "	456	45	45	340	329	257
3rd "	782	89	210	666	499	301
4th "	574	135	418	852	539	---
Total	2,270	413	722	2,094	1,769	

Statistics prepared from official sources under the supervision of the
Reichsernaehrungsamt.

EDIBLE FATS AND OILS IN GERMANY: TOTAL SUPPLIES 1912 AND 1921,
1922 AND 1923.

	Former Territory.	Present Territory.	Republic of Germany.		
	1912. Pounds.	1912. Pounds.	1921. Pounds.	1922. Pounds.	1923. Pounds.
German Production -					
Animal Fats and Oils -					
Butter	882,000: <u>a</u>	792,000: <u>b</u>	679,000:	584,000: <u>c</u>	534,000
Hog fat	1,174,000:	1,012,000:	531,000:	530,000:	579,000
Beef fat	380,000:	329,000:	243,000:	254,000:	187,000
Vegetable Fats & Oils..	66,000: <u>d</u>	59,000: <u>e</u>	88,000:	88,000: <u>e</u>	88,000
Total Germany Production	2,502,000:	2,192,000:	1,441,000:	1,456,000:	1,438,000
Imported Supplies:					
Animal Fats and Oils -					
Butter, etc.	122,000:	104,000: <u>e</u>	4,000:	2,000: <u>e</u>	1,000
Lard	234,000: <u>f</u>	270,000:	322,000:	144,000: <u>f</u>	278,000
Other animal fats g	130,000: <u>f</u>	: <u>e</u>	160,000:	126,000: <u>e</u>	113,000
Fish Fats and Oils	82,000:	75,000: <u>e</u>	38,000:	137,000: <u>e</u>	120,000
Vegetable Fats and Oils :					
Oil and Oil from oil material	826,000:	734,000: <u>e</u>	750,000:	954,000: <u>e</u>	704,000
Total Imported Supplies	1,394,000:	1,283,000:	1,324,000:	1,363,000:	1,216,000
Total Produced and Imported:					
Animal Fats and Oils -					
Butter	1,004,000:	895,000:	583,000:	586,000:	585,000
Other fats	1,918,000:	1,711,000:	1,256,000:	1,054,000:	1,157,000
Total Animal Fats and Oils	2,922,000:	2,607,000:	1,839,000:	1,640,000:	1,742,000
Total Fish Fats and Oils:	82,000:	75,000:	88,000:	137,000:	120,000
Total Vegetable Fats and Oils	892,000:	793,000:	838,000:	1,042,000:	792,000
Total all Fats and Oils	3,896,000:	3,475,000:	2,765,000:	2,819,000:	2,654,000

a. Calculated on number of cows in present territory in 1912.

b. Production per cow assumed equal to that in 1922.

c. Total production assumed equal to that in 1922.

d. Assumed to have been produced in present territory - (divided according to population).

e. Estimated on basis of official figures for eight months only.

f. 11 months figures available. December imports taken at average of three preceding months.

g. Probably contains some inedible fats.

EDIBLE FATS AND OILS IN GERMANY: PER CAPITA SUPPLY 1912 AND
1921 TO 1923.

Oil and Fats.	Former	Present	Republic of Germany.			
	Territory.	Territory.	1921.	1922.	1923.	
	1912.	1912.	1921.	1922.	1923.	
German Production:						
Animal Fats and Oils -						
Butter	13.6	13.7	9.5	9.5	9.4	
Hog Fat	18.1	17.5	8.7	8.6	9.3	
Beef Fat	5.9	5.7	4.0	4.1	3.0	
Vegetable Fats and Oils	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	
Total German Production	38.6	37.9	23.6	23.6	23.1	
Imported Supplies:						
Animal Fats and Oils -						
Butter, etc.	1.9	1.8	0.1	a	a	
Lard	3.6	6.4	5.3	2.3	4.5	
Other animal fats..	2.0		2.6	2.0	1.8	
Fish Fats and Oils	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.9	
Vegetable Fats and Oils						
Oil and Oil from oil:						
material	12.7	12.7	12.3	15.4	11.3	
Total Imported Supplies	21.5	22.2	21.7	21.9	19.5	
Total Produced and Imported:						
Animal Fats and Oils -						
Butter	15.5	15.5	9.6	9.5	9.4	
Other Fats	29.6	29.6	20.6	17.0	18.6	
Total Animal Fats and Oils	45.1	45.1	30.2	26.5	28.0	
Total Fish Fats and Oils:	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.9	
Total Vegetable Fats and Oils	13.7	13.7	13.7	16.3	12.7	
Total all Fats and Oils	60.1	60.1	45.3	45.5	42.6	

a. Less than .05 of a pound.

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